

the tides. Most of the shells mentioned above were collected under rocks uncovered at low water. The *Callistochiton* was usually found on clean rocks, though occasionally collected under marl-covered rocks. *Phenacolcpas hamillei* Fischer lives farther inshore, under rocks that are submerged but a short time during high tide. *Asthenothacrus balesi* Rehder was taken from another part of Missouri Key, having been screened out from sandy marl containing many small stones, and sparsely populated with eelgrass.

The place on Bonefish Key, on the other hand, where *Rissoella caribaca* Rehder was collected, is an artificial fill of rocks in clean water, free from marl. Here the little *Rissoella* lives in sparsely populated colonies on the clean rocks, actively moving about, its white tentacles contrasting strongly with the black body, which is visible through the almost transparent shell.—  
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ENSIS MINOR MEGISTUS N. SUBSP., A WEST FLORIDA RAZOR CLAM.—In the course of dredging off Destin, Okaloosa Co., west Florida, one of us (T. L. M.) came upon razor clams in about 20 fathoms, marl bottom, from about 18 to about 20 miles off shore.

The dredge did not dig deep enough to obtain any living shells entire; it cut them off neatly leaving the lower halves in their burrows. However, odd dead valves were quite common, two being shown in plate 6, figs 12, 13. While they are as long as the ordinary *Ensis directus* (Conr.), they are far narrower, the proportions being about as in *Ensis minor* Dall<sup>1</sup> of which one from Galveston, Texas, is figured for comparison (fig. 11).

This large form here figured from off Destin measured 145.5 mm. long, 17 mm. wide. The greatest width is contained more than 8 times in the length—in three measured, 8.27, 8.56 and 8.7 times in the length. The valves are very thin, with fleshy brown concentric streaks on the posterior ray as in *E. minor*. As *Ensis minor* seems to run rather uniform in size, in lots seen, it may be well to have a name for this large race of deeper water, and we are calling it ENSIS MINOR MEGISTUS, the type being 179277 ANSP., paratypes in McGinty collection.

<sup>1</sup> *Ensis minor* was named but not described by Dall, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 22: 108, 1899; the range was given but not the type locality. A good description and figure may be found under that name in Dr. Perry's Marine Shells of the Southwest Coast of Florida, p. 81. 1940.